

In the brain the chief differences from *T. niger* were: the greater depth in proportion to the length; the Sylvian fissure was much more upright than in the common Chimpanzee, and therefore approached the Gorilla and the other Anthropoids; the common Chimpanzee came nearest to man in the direction of this fissure. The middle lobe of the cerebellum was overlapped posteriorly, and nearly concealed, by the two lateral lobes.

The Orang "George" was believed on its arrival to be an adult example of the Lesser Orang, *Simia morio*, originally described by Sir R. Owen. It proved to be a much younger specimen than had been supposed. All the milk-teeth were present; and, although they were unusually worn, none had been replaced by the permanent teeth. The shape of the head was, however, rather different from that of the typical *Simia satyrus*, being distinctly longer and not so markedly brachycephalic.

The external characters, particularly the hands and feet, were described and illustrated, and a full account was given of the muscular anatomy of the limbs.

This paper will be published entire in the Society's 'Transactions.'

The following papers were read:—

1. On a Collection of Lepidoptera from Sandakan, N.E. Borneo. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Received January 8, 1892.]

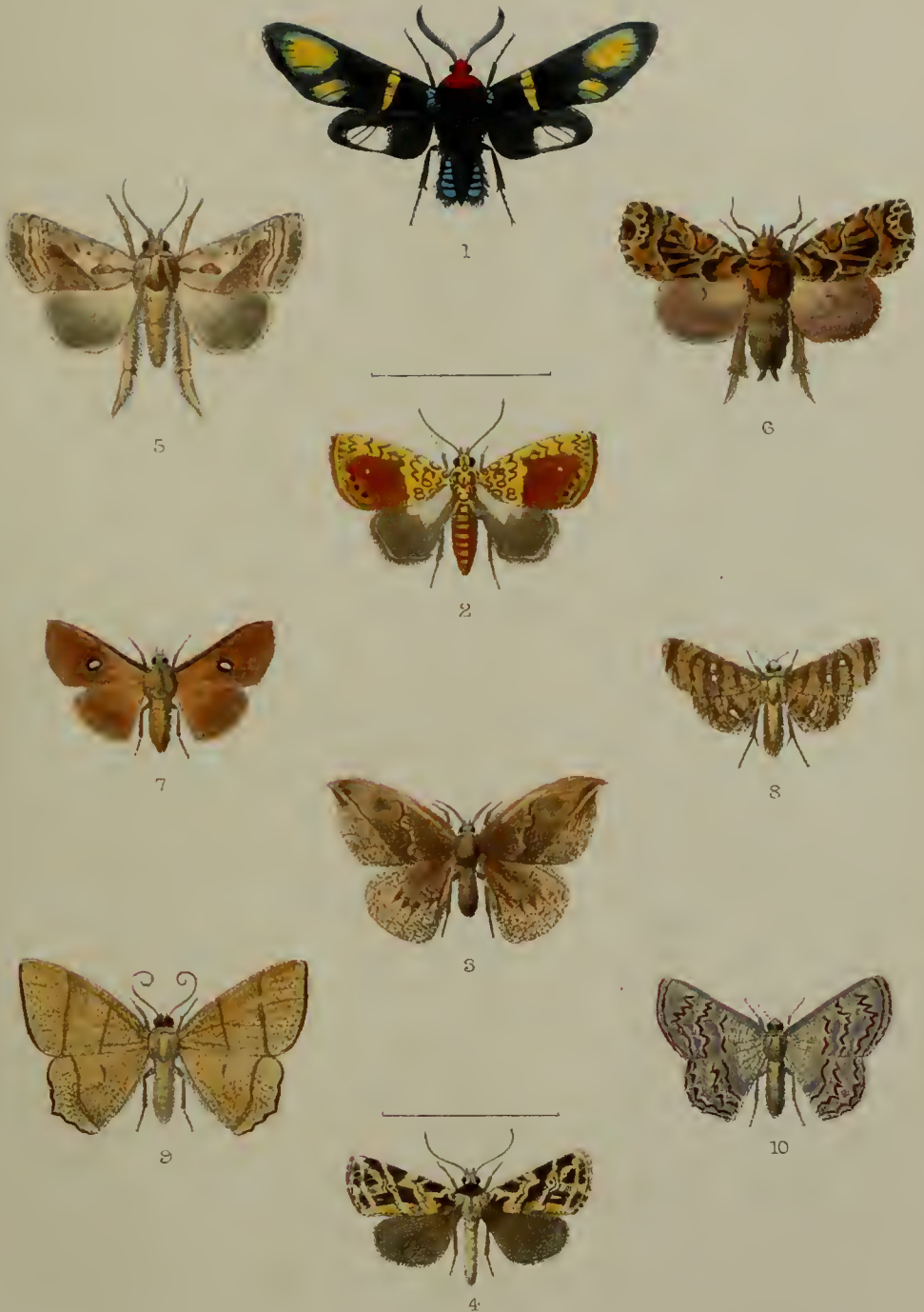
(Plate VI.)

The Lepidoptera here enumerated were obtained by Mr. W. B. Pryer and presented by him to the National Collection; many of them have suffered considerably from damp, but, fortunately, the examples of the finest of the new species are in excellent condition.

RHOPALOCERA.

This part of the collection is of little value, and the specimens are much damaged; it, however, contains examples of an interesting *Elymnias*. The following is a list of the species:—*Calliplœa mazares*, Moore, *Salpinx kadu*, Eschscholtz, *Elymnias* (probably the male of *E. penanga*, Westw., black above, with the interno-basal half and a belt across the apical area of the primaries slaty lilacine), *Eurytela castelnaui* ♀, Felder, *Neptis thamala*, Moore, *Rahinda sandaka*, n. sp.¹, *Athyma nefte*, Cram., *Euthalia dunya*, Hew., *Lebadea padaka*, Moore, *Amathusia phidippus*, Linn., *Hypolimnas*

¹ Exactly like *R. peraka*, excepting that the submarginal band of the primaries is single instead of treble—a distinction which is believed to be constant.





walluceana ♂, Butl., *Narathura pryeri*, n. sp.¹, *N. achelous* ♀ var., Hew., *Papilio prezaspes*, Feld., *P. evemon*, Bdv., *P. telephus*, Feld., *P. bathycles*, Zinck., *P. arycles*, Boisd., *P. agamemnon*, Linn., *Astictopterus sindu*, Feld.

HETEROCERA.

Amongst these are several beautiful new insects, as well as others which are by no means abundant in collections. No *Sphingidæ* are represented, but there is a lovely new *Zygænoïd Arctiid*.

CHALCOSIIDÆ.

MILLERIA FICTA.

Cyclosia ficta, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vi. p. 97 (1862).

Milleria pontioides, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. vii. p. 35 (1881).

Walker's description of this species is so bad that without examining the type it would be quite impossible to guess at its identity with *M. pontioides*.

CALLAMESIA STRIATA.

Amesia striata, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. vii. p. 142 (1891).

This species appears to be allied to *C. submaculans* of Walker (Journ. Linn. Soc. iii. p. 185, 1860). I have to thank Mr. Druce for identifying it for me as his species.

CHALCOSIA INDISTINCTA.

Chalcosia indistincta, Swinhoe, *in litt.*

One imperfect female.

ARCTIIDÆ.

MYDROTHAUMA, n. gen.

Nearest to *Eupyra*, the primaries a little narrower, the subcostal branches emitted regularly from the cell instead of branching off from the main nervure; the second and third median branches wider apart at their origins; the secondaries with strongly arched costal margins; three instead of two median branches; palpi extremely short and porrected, instead of very long and almost erect; tibial spurs also very short; abdomen much broader, flattened and tufted at the sides. From *Mydrodova*, to which it is also allied, it differs in its considerably narrower primaries with sinuous instead of arched inner margin; in the important point of

¹ Differs from *N. amphimuta*, to which it is allied and which it nearly resembles on the under surface, in its much inferior size and in the deep glistening ultramarine (rather than violet) blue colouring of the upper surface; the female, which is in the B.M. from Sarawak, has a much more restricted blue area, especially on the secondaries: expanse of wings, ♂ 43 millim., ♀ 40 millim.

the absence of an accessory cell, in the non-furcate subcostal branches, in the very important point of the absence of a costal vein to the secondaries, the simple instead of forked subcostal vein, the presence of a radial vein, which in *Mydrodoxa* is absent, and the more slender legs with better defined tibial spurs. Altogether, in spite of a similarity in the palpi of *Mydrodoxa* and *Mydrothauma*, the latter is decidedly more nearly allied to *Eupyra*. Type *M. ada*.

MYDROTHAUMA ADA, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 1.)

♂. Nearest to *M. semperi* (*Mydrodoxa semperi*, Druce, P. Z. S. 1885, p. 519, pl. xxxii. fig. 1), which is a true *Mydrothauma*, but far more beautiful; primaries above velvety greenish black, with three metallic violet spots forming an arched stripe across the base; a narrow band of gold with diffused greenish edges across the basal third, its inferior extremity not quite reaching the inner margin; the disk almost wholly occupied by two large unequal golden spots or patches with diffused greenish edges: secondaries intense sericeous black; the costal area greyish; a minute steel-blue spot at the end of the cell; a trifid subcuneiform hyaline patch divided by the second and third median branches: head and collar vivid carmine; thorax velvety black, the meso- and metathorax clothed at the sides with deep smoky brown hair: abdomen blackish brown, almost black, with velvety black lateral tufts; each segment marked with lateral metallic violet-blue dashes: wings below very like the under surface of *M. semperi*, excepting that they are blacker, the discocellular veinlets are defined by metallic blue instead of green spots, and the gold and green on the external area is much more extended; body below black, the legs and sides of venter spotted with metallic blue spots. Expanse of wings 48 millim.

A single example only of this charming novelty was captured by Mrs. Pryer, to whom (at her husband's request) I have dedicated it.

PHISSAMA VACILLANS.

Amphissa vacillans, Walker, Lep. Het. iii. p. 685. n. 1 (1855).

LITHOSIIDÆ.

CABARDA BIZONOIDES.

Lyclene bizonoides, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vi. p. 111 (1862).

C. molliculana = *C. sequens* is perhaps only a variety of this species.

KATHA, sp. inc.

The single example is not perfect and therefore I think it better not to describe it; it is like a small example of *K. intermixta*, Walk., from Southern India, but the face is greyer.

NYCTEMERIDÆ.

LEPTOSOMA INTEGRUM.

Nyctemera integra, Walker, Lep. Het. Suppl. v. p. 1879 (1866).
Originally described from a Philippine example.

LEPTOSOMA REGULARE.

Leptosoma regularis, Snellen, Veth's Midden-Sumatra, Lep. p. 34 (1880).

The specimen in the present collection differs from the typical form in the abbreviation of the outer marginal border of the secondaries on the upper surface.

LIPARIDÆ.

ADLULLIA GUTTULATA.

Euproctis guttulata, Snellen, Tijd. voor Ent. xxix. p. 36. n. 3, pl. 1. fig. 3 (1886).

One female.

Described from a Sumatran example.

ADLULLIA, n. sp., Swinhoe, *in litt.*

A slightly damaged female.

The generic term *Adullia* of Walker takes precedence of *Chærotricha*, Felder, as in general use. Mr. Kirby, however, holds that the type of *Chærotricha* is synonymous with *Gogane*.

LIMACODIDÆ.

SCOPELODES VENOSA.

Scopelodes venosa, Walker, Lep. Het. v. p. 1105. n. 3 (1855).

A male example.

The female only was previously known to us from Silhet and "E. India"; the male now sent is very like that sex of *S. aurogrisea*, but the abdomen is more decidedly banded with black; the abdominal half only of the secondaries is ochreous and the primaries below are more distinctly veined with whitish.

The following appears to me to be a new genus of *Nycteolidæ*; the male, from Borneo, has been for some years in the Museum collection.

NYCTEOLIDÆ.

SIGLOPHORA, n. gen.

Allied to *Chandica*, primaries with nearly straight costa, slightly arched external margin and more strongly arched inner margin; a deep longitudinal groove behind the costal vein on the under surface; subcostal with four ordinary branches, the two last emitted from a long footstalk; the fifth branch emitted from the end of the cell close to the upper radial, the lower radial emitted near the third median and therefore looking like a fourth median branch: secondaries rather short, deeply excised in the male on the radial interspaces, merely angulated in the female; costal vein united to the subcostal

close to the base, separating from it at about the middle of the discoidal cell and running thence to apex; subcostal emitting two branches from the anterior angle of the cell; discocellular weak, in-arched; radial emitted at the inferior angle of the cell; second and third median branches emitted from a long footstalk near to the radial: body robust, similar to that of *Chandica*; palpi long, thick, and compressed; antennæ, long, thick, simple; legs rather thick, the middle tibiæ armed with two unequal spurs, the inner ones very long; posterior tibiæ with four spurs. Type *S. bella*.

SIGLOPHORA BELLA, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 2.)

Basal three-sevenths of primaries bright lemon-yellow, ornamented by little irregular undulated lines and rings of blackish brown and bounded externally by a dark imperfect line; a costal patch beyond this area of the same colour and crossed by dark brown irregular lines; remainder of wing vinous brown in the male, rust-red in the female, varied by a few inconspicuous darker spots; a deeply dentated submarginal line of yellow—indistinct in the male, but sharply defined and partly bounded internally by black spots in the female; fringe vinous, sericeous, spotted with grey: secondaries with the basal half (♂) to third (♀) sericeous semitransparent white, tinted externally with yellow and bounded by a badly defined reddish band; remainder of wing vinous grey; fringe with a pale basal line: thorax bright yellow, varied with rust-red markings: abdomen bright rust-red, with a yellow spot in the centre of the basal segment, in the male specimen before me the sides and margins of the segments are pearly whitish (possibly owing to abrasion) and the anal tuft is blackish; on the under surface the defined markings have all disappeared; the yellow portions of the wings are softened down and the remaining area is grey, a reddish band separating the yellow from the grey areas: body below pearly white; palpi and fore tibiæ yellowish, banded with vinous grey. Expanse of wings, ♂ 24, ♀ 23 millim.

♂, Borneo, 1879 (coll. B.M.). ♀, Sandakan.

NOTODONTIDÆ.

CELEIA, sp. inc.

A much broken example of a fine and apparently new species of this genus.

CAREIDÆ.

CAREA, n. sp.

Fragments of an unnamed species, shortly to be described by Col. Swinhoe, were in the collection.

DREPANULIDÆ.

DRAPETODES NUMMULARIA.

Drapetodes nummularia, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xxxii. n. 11, pl. 1. figs. 4, 4 a (1889).

A single female example.

AGNIDRA CARNEA, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 3.)

♂. Sericeous pale brownish flesh-colour, sparsely irrorated with blackish atoms, which are most abundant on the outer half of the secondaries: primaries crossed by two very indistinct oblique darker lines—the first before the middle, irregular, almost }-shaped, the second regular, discal, more oblique, elbowed below apex; a submarginal series of rosy spots on the veins: secondaries with two whitish stigmata on the discocellulars; under surface rosy flesh-coloured, veins ochraceous; wings sprinkled with black atoms; primaries crossed by an oblique grey discal stripe, which is vaguely continued by the black atoms across the secondaries; fore tibiæ scarlet. Expanse of wings 35 millim.

Although the apices of the primaries are broken the specimen of this very distinct species in the collection is sufficiently perfect for description.

BOMBYCIDÆ.

ERNOLATIA SIGNATA.

Ernolatia signata, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vi. p. 131.

One female.

A discoloured male in the Museum from Java is named "*Ocinara lida*," Moore.

CARADRINIDÆ.

PRODENIA LITTORALIS.

Hadena littoralis, Boisduval, Faune Ent. de Madag. p. 91. n. 2, pl. 13. fig. 8.

CALLOPISTRIIDÆ.

I have waded laboriously through Walker's long paper on the Lepidoptera of Sarawak in the 'Journal of the Linnean Society' without being able to identify the three following species with certainty; the first, however, is probably his *Eutelia? consentanea*, and therefore I so name it, although it is not a *Eutelia* but belongs to a new genus allied to *Hyperdasys*.

PACHYDASYS, n. gen.

Primaries with straight costa, rectangular apex, and obtusely angulated outer margin; palpi broad, obliquely ascending, compressed, terminal joint short; antennæ of male subserrate, fasciculated: all the femora and tibiæ and the tarsi of the hind legs very broadly fringed and clothed with coarse hair-scales.

PACHYDASYS CONSENTANEA. (Plate VI. fig. 5.)

♀. *Eutelia? consentanea*, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vii. p. 68. n. 313 (1864).

One male example.

PLATYDASYs, n. gen.

Allied to the preceding genus and to *Cotanda*; the wings of the same form as in *Dissolophus*; the antennæ most like those of *Cotanda* but thicker, the femora and tibiæ of all the legs and the tarsi of the middle and hind pairs very densely clothed with coarse hair-scales. Type *P. pryeri*.

PLATYDASYs PRYERI, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 6.)

Sepia-brown with faint roseate reflections; the primaries with black and white lines and spots almost exactly as in the European *Methorasa latreillei*; but the reniform spot is larger and more indented in front, and the pink hastate spot immediately beyond the sinuous black-edged white discal line and situated upon the upper radial vein is much less prominent, so that it is scarcely distinguishable from the remaining portion of the pale stripe bounding the external edge of the discal line. Expanse of wings 34 millim.

♂, Sarawak; ♀, Labuan. In coll. B.M.

A fragment of the female was obtained by Mr. Pryer in Sandakan. This species should be among the insects described by Walker; but, if so, the description is not good enough to render its identification possible.

PÆCIOGRAMMA, n. gen.

Nearest to *Gnamptocera*, but in the pied character of its markings very dissimilar, superficially, from any of the allied genera; antennæ normal in character, with short sparse ciliations; palpi broad, compressed, curved obliquely upwards, with short terminal joint; collar and tegulæ ample; metathorax with prominent central crest; basal segment of abdomen probably tufted; legs long, the front tibiæ broad, the external edge being densely fringed with coarse scales; femora of middle pair of legs flattened and grooved, the tibiæ densely clothed with hair and with two long terminal spurs; posterior legs almost naked, the tibiæ with the usual spurs. Type *P. picata*.

PÆCIOGRAMMA PICATUM, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 4.)

Primaries above sepia-brown, spotted and streaked with black, the internal area whitish brown; base white, marked with two black spots, an oblique bisinuated white stripe from the base of the costa to an oblique white band across the basal two-fifths of the wing, the latter band is traversed by a black line and is angulated at its costal extremity; an oblique white streak from the apex, interrupted by the reniform spot, which is white, oval, and encloses two unequal black spots; and the postmedian stripe, which is white, internally edged with black, zigzag and very irregular, a slightly sinuous white submarginal stripe, connected on the second median interspace by a white spot, with a marginal series of internally white-edged black dashes; fringe whitish, spotted with grey; secondaries grey, with diffused darker external border: head and collar blackish, partly

white-edged; mesothorax buff, speckled with black; tegulæ and metathorax white, spotted and speckled with black; abdomen whitish with grey dorsal spots: primaries below smoky grey, with dull white inner margin; costa partly whitish; an indistinct transverse dark postmedian stripe and a subapical pure white spot: secondaries whitish irrorated with grey scales; a black crescent at end of cell followed by an arched discal grey stripe and a diffused grey external belt which tapers towards anal angle; body below whitish, palpi brownish, fore and middle tibiæ white barred with blackish. Expanse of wings 33 millim.

A single male example, with slightly damaged abdomen, but otherwise in good condition.

HOMOPTERIDÆ.

HOMOPTERA CRUEGERI.

Homoptera cruegeri, Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1886, p. 411. n. 51. Evidently a very wide-ranging species.

CATEPHIIDÆ.

MELIPOTIS CYLLARIA.

Phalæna (Noctua) cyllaria, Cramer, Pap. Exot. iii. pl. 251. figs. C, D (1779).

This species, which varies greatly in the coloration of the primaries (like the other species of *Melipotis*), is identical with *M. cyllota* and *M. signivitta*. *Achæa purpureilinea*, Walk., is probably the same species.

OPHIDERIDÆ.

OPHIDERES FULLONICA.

Phalæna-Noctua fullonica, Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 812. n. 16.

OPHIDERES AURANTIA.

Ophideres aurantia, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1877, p. 607.

PHYLLODIDÆ.

POTAMOPHORA MANLIA.

Phalæna-Noctua manlia, Cramer, Pap. Exot. i. p. 144, pl. 92. fig. A (1779).

The variability of this species is well known; one of Mr. Pryer's specimens is very pretty, the reniform spot and a stripe connecting it with the inner margin being bright ochreous: we have one similar example from Darjiling.

LYGNIODES MAURUS, Staud.

An imperfect example of a fine species allied to *L. endoleuca*, but with the fringes and the abdominal area of the secondaries bright ochreous. Mr. Druce has received examples of this species from Dr. Staudinger with a name above given, but I am not certain that it has been published.

DYSGONIIDÆ.

LAGOPTERA HONESTA.

Thyas honesta, Hübner, Samml. exot. Schmett. ii., Lep. iv., Noct. iii. figs. 1, 2.

LAGOPTERA MAGICA.

Corycia magica, Hübner, Samml. exot. Schmett. Zutr. figs. 535, 536.

OPHIODES DISJUNGENS.

Othiodes (sic) *disjungens*, Walker, Lep. Het. xiv. p. 1360 (1857).

PINDARA ILLIBATA.

Noctua illibata, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 592. n. 8 (1775).

OPHISMA INVERSA.

Ophisma inversa, Walker, Lep. Het. xiv. p. 1384. n. 34 (1857).

ACHÆA FASCICULIPES.

Achæa fasciculipes, Walker, Lep. Het. xiv. p. 1400. n. 20 (1857).

SERRODES CAMPANA.

Serrodes campana, Guenée, Noct. iii. p. 252. n. 1673 (1852).
An unusually lilacine example.

DYSGONIA FULVOTÆNIA.

Ophiusa fulvotænia, Guenée, Noct. iii. p. 272. n. 1710 (1852).

AMPHIGONIIDÆ.

AMPHIGONIA COMPRIMENS.

Amphigonia comprimens, Walker, Lep. Het. xv. p. 1540. n. 5 (1858).

THERMESIIDÆ.

PLATYJA UMMINEA.

♀. *Phalæna-Noctua umminea*, Cramer, Pap. Exot. iii. pl. 267. fig. F (1782).

Ginæa removens, Walker, Lep. Het. xv. p. 1638. n. 1 (1858).

♂. *Sympis subunita*, Guenée, Noct. iii. p. 344. n. 1810 (1852).

Cotuza drepanoides, Walker, l. c. p. 1552. n. 1 (1858).

Both varieties of this species were obtained by Mr. Pryer.

CAPNODES MACULICOSTA.

Capnodes ? *maculicosta*, Walker, Lep. Het. xv. p. 1608. n. 19 (1858).

HERMINIIDÆ.

AMBLYGOES OILEUSALIS.

Herminia oileusalis, Walker, Lep. Het. xvi. p. 116. n. 38.

Madopa ? quadristrigata, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. 1877, p. 73, pl. 5. fig. 7.

PYRALES.

STERICTA DIVITALIS.

Glossina divitalis, Guenée, Delt. et Pyral. p. 124. n. 20.

ARTHROSCHISTA HILARALIS.

Margaronia hilaralis, Walker, Lep. Het. xviii. p. 532. n. 33 (1859).

SYLEPTA IOPASALIS.

Botys iopasalis, Walker, Lep. Het. xviii. p. 652. n. 182 (1859).

MESANCHYLA ILLECTALIS.

Desmia ? illectalis, Walker, Lep. Het. xix. p. 931 (1859).

TALANGA SEXPUNCTALIS.

Oligostigma sexpunctalis, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1877, p. 616, pl. 60. fig. 12.

DICHOCROCIS PANDAMALIS.

Botys pandamalis, Walker, Lep. Het. xix. p. 999 (1859).

SICULODIDÆ.

DURDARA OVIFERA, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 7.)

Nearest to *D. fenestrina*, but differing from all the named forms of the genus in its grey coloration above and in having an oblique oval hyaline spot near the base of the first median interspace of the primaries; the outer half of the fringe of the secondaries is white; the primaries below are almost wholly glaucous grey, with white internal border, and in the secondaries the costa and veins are greyish; the palpi are even longer than in *D. plagifera*, and are whitish internally and along their inferior margins. Expanse of wings 28 millim.

Mr. Meyrick says (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1887, p. 185) that "*Microsca plagifera* is a variety of *Striglina myrtæa*, Drury (= *fenestrina*, Feld., and *fenestrata*, Gn.), with the spot (which varies very much and is sometimes absent) unusually large. With every wish not to admit too many species, I cannot conceive that Mr. Meyrick is correct in this assertion; for, however much a spot on the wing may vary in size and shape, it appears highly improbable that the palpi would follow suit, and assuredly there is little resemblance between the palpi of *D. fenestrina* and *D. plagifera* (which I described as a *Microsca*). Our example of *D. fenestrina* is a female, and so far as can be judged from the type of *D. plagifera*, in which the frenulum

on one side is concealed and on the other broken, the latter is of the same sex; it has the last joint of the palpi much more slender and of nearly twice the length of that of *D. fenestrina*.

When it is proved beyond question, by careful breeding, that dissimilar forms are varieties of one and the same species, the sooner they are put together the better; but this guesswork, especially when concealed under the guise of an authoritative declaration, is a positive hindrance to the acquirement of accurate knowledge. In many cases where Mr. Meyrick has stated his conviction that a long series of described forms belong to one variable species, he has been subsequently obliged to alter his opinion; surely he cannot claim that his first action advanced science, since he must know of a truth that it only retarded it.

DURDARA ROBUSTA.

Durdara robusta, Warren, *in litt.*

The type of Mr. Warren's unpublished description is from Sarawak; it is just possible that Walker may have described it as an *Anisodes* or a *Capnodes* in his Supplement, or in one of the papers published in the Linnean Journal; but I cannot venture to attempt its identification.

PHARAMBARA VINOSA, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 8.)

Pale vinous-brown; wings reticulated with darker brown: primaries crossed by six imperfect darker bands, the outer edges of which, and the inner edge of the third one, are defined by blackish lines; the fourth and fifth lines are inarched towards the costa; the sixth, which is submarginal, is abbreviated and cuts off the apical half of the external border; on the secondaries there are about three black-edged, ill-defined, abbreviated bands from the costa, the central one is acutely elbowed and bounded on each side near the centre of the wing by a hyaline, subquadrate, white spot; on the under surface all the markings are more sharply defined, and on the primaries is a subcostal, basal, shining, pearly tuft covering the base of the frenulum. Expanse of wings 26 millim.

A single male example.

The species does not appear to be very closely allied to any named form.

URAPTERYGIDÆ.

SYNGONORTHUS, n. gen.

Allied to *Gonorthus*: of the same form and with similar neuration; but the male antennæ much shorter and with very short fine ciliations instead of being strongly pectuated.

SYNGONORTHUS SUBPUNCTATUS, n. sp. (Plate VI. fig. 9.)

Pale creamy stramineous, slightly sericeous; the wings irrorated with greyish argillaceous; the primaries crossed by two nearly parallel, straight, transverse stripes of the same colour; outer margin and fringe forming a third stripe rather more ferruginous in tint;

costal margin narrowly ochraceous, speckled with blackish: secondaries with only a discocellular spot to represent the inner stripe of the primaries, but with a well-defined subangulated outer stripe from outer fourth of costa to inner margin, close to anal angle; marginal stripe blacker than on the primaries: head and collar rufous-brownish: wings below without irrorations, but crossed by a straight discal series of blackish spots on the veins; primaries tinted with pink, with a transverse blackish dash on the discocellulars; pectus whitish. Expanse of wings 38 millim.

This very distinct species is unfortunately only represented by one imperfect specimen; it is, however, so unlike anything else that I have seen or of which I can find a description, that I have no hesitation in naming it.

BOARMIDÆ.

ELPHOS HYMENARIA, var.

Elphos hymenaria, Guenée, Phal. i. p. 285. n. 446, pl. 16. fig. 4 (1857).

The single female obtained by Mr. Pryer has lost the white patch upon the secondaries.

TERPNIDIA NELEARIA.

Hypochroma nelearia, Guenée, Phal. i. p. 279. n. 444 (1857).

HYPOCHROMA NETUNARIA?

Hypochroma netunaria, Guenée, Phal. i. p. 279. n. 445 (1857).

The two examples, both females, seem to agree fairly well with the description of this species.

HYPOCHROMA VITICOSTA.

Hypochroma vitticosta, Walker, Lep. Het. xxi. p. 438. n. 25 (1860).

A male example in good condition.

I have to thank Col. Swinhoe for the identification of this species; he tells me that the type from Sarawak is somewhat faded.

ASCOTIS SELENARIA.

Geometra selenaria, Schiffermüller, Wien. Verz. p. 101; Hübner, Geom. pl. 31. fig. 163.

A damaged female only was obtained.

ZERENIDÆ.

PANÆTHIA GEORGIATA.

Panæthia georgiata, Guenée, Phal. ii. p. 196. n. 1243.

NAXA TEXTILIS.

Naxa textilis, Walker, Lep. Het. vii. p. 1743 (1856).